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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Reviews the report on the working of the Revenue Department for the year ended with 30th June 1945.

READ—

Letter No. A1. of 1944-45, dated 25th October 1945, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a report on the administration of the Revenue Department during the year ended with 30th June 1945.

ORDER NO. R. 5872-79—L. R. 222-45-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1946.

Rajasévaprasakta Mr. M. Seshadri, M.A., continued to be in charge of the department during the year.

2. *District, Sub-Division and Taluk Charges.*—There were changes in the personnel of Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya and Shimoga Districts. The Special Land Acquisition Office for Hirebhasgar was abolished with effect from 1st July 1944 and the Mandya Sub-Division was made permanent. The posts of Special Land Acquisition Officers for Krishnarajasagar and Irwin Canal Area and for acquisition of properties for Bangalore City and of Personal Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga were continued during the year.

3. *Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.*—The rainfall during the year was generally timely and well distributed except in parts of Mandya, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. The failure of *mungar* rains in parts of the Mandya District resulted in the partial failure of the jola crop. Standing crops of the Irwin Canal Area suffered for want of supply of water on account of the low water level in Krishnarajasagara and for the same reason, no water was allowed for raising irrigated ragi and jola crop. Most of the tanks in the State received a good supply of water but some tanks in Sira and Madhugiri Taluks of Tumkur District did not receive sufficient supply, and seasonal remissions to the extent of Rs. 4,285 were therefore sanctioned in these taluks during the year and proposals for a further remission of Rs. 24,535 under 97 tanks in Madhugiri Taluk were under consideration.

The agricultural stock was generally healthy and water and fodder were available all over the State.

The area under occupation as also the acreage under principal crops showed an increase over the figures of the preceding year and the outturn of the crops was generally satisfactory. The prices of essential foodgrains continued to be high.

On the whole, the seasonal conditions were satisfactory during the year and the general condition of the agriculturist continued to be fairly prosperous. Labour was generally available. The rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour showed a further increase due to war conditions.

4. *Cultivation.*—An extent of 61,602 acres and 37½ guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 76,893-14-7 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 50,047 acres and 32 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 76,111-5-3 in the previous year. Deducting the area relinquished, the net increase in the area under occupation was 56,673 acres and 8¾ guntas with an assessment of Rs. 70,077-11-7.

The total area under occupation during the year was 81,67,651 acres (80,83,699) showing a net increase of 83,952 acres. The area cropped was 66,65,816 acres (67,21,442), Chitaldrug District contributing to the bulk of the decrease, *viz.*, 1,04,527 due to scanty and untimely rains. The percentage of fallows to the area under occupation rose from 15·5 in the preceding year to 19·10 during the year under report. Hosdurga had the largest percentage, *viz.*, 51·9 the least (0·7) being in the Honnali Taluk.

5. *Darkhasts.*—Out of 19,704 darkhasts for disposal during the year, 14,370 (8,579 by grant and 5,791 by rejection) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,334 at the end of the year. The area granted was 38,320 acres and 38 guntas (37,744 acres and 2 guntas) realising a sum of Rs. 3,26,601-11-10 (Rs. 2,26,336-15-5). Although the percentage of darkhasts disposed of during the year was 72 (67·22), the pendency for more than two and three years was heavy in Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur Districts. The Deputy Commissioners concerned should pay greater attention to the disposal of all cases pending for over six months.

Under the Grow More Food Schmee, an extent of 2 34,040 acres and 20 guntas (18,878 acres and 13 guntas wet and 215,162 acres and 7 guntas dry) of land was granted for cultivation from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the

year. The extent brought under the plough was only 1,36,676 acres and 12 guntas (10,330 acres and 24 guntas wet and 126,3 45 acres and 28 guntas dry). The Deputy Commissioners should see that all the lands granted are brought under the plough, penal action to resume the lands being taken on failure to comply with the conditions of grant.

Out of an extent of 2,416 acres and 26 guntas of Amrit Mahal lands surrendered to the department during the year, 1,769 acres and 1 gunta of land were disposed of for a sum of Rs. 2,025-3-0, the assessment levied thereon being Rs. 131-12-0. Instructions have since been issued for the proper utilisation of the lands still remaining undisposed of.

6. *Cultivation under Special Projects.*—(i) *Vani Vilas Sagar, Hiriyur Taluk.*—The area under occupation at the end of the year was 9,142 acres and 8 guntas (8,761 acres and 30 guntas), the area cropped under "Karthika" and "Vaishaki" respectively was 7,781 acres and 2 guntas and 5,279 acres, a total of 13,060 acres and 2 guntas (11,304 acres and 12 guntas).

(ii) *Markonahalli Reservoir in Kunigal Taluk.*—The area under occupation at the end of the year was 8,308 acres (8,063) against an irrigable extent of 10,432 acres. The arrears of contribution and water rate left uncollected at the close of the year were, respectively, Rs. 4,91,762-1-10 and Rs. 1,18,498-9-9. Prompt action should be taken to recover all recoverable arrears and to bring the remaining irrigable lands included in the atchkat under cultivation.

(iii) *Irvin Canal.*—The total area under paddy, sugarcane and cotton in the area was 88,266 acres (83,559 acres and 20 guntas). The area under paddy and sugarcane showed a further increase due to the propaganda of the Revenue and Agricultural Departments under the Grow More Food Scheme and the Mysore Sugar Company, and the area under cotton showed a decrease over last year's acreage. Owing to low storage of water in Krishnarajsagar, no water could be made available for growing irrigated ragi and jola in the area during summer months.

Against a recoverable demand of Rs. 76,81,341 under contribution, water-rate and cesses in the Irwin Canal area, a sum of Rs. 13,70,562 was collected during the year. The percentage of collection was Rs. 17·3 (14·8). The collections are very poor and it is hoped that the special scheme of entrusting collection work to the Amildars of taluks with additional staff sanctioned during the year will improve the collections.

(iv) *Bhadra Right Bank Channel (Shimoga).*—The area under occupation at the end of the year was 8,399 acres and 20 guntas (8,417 acres and 4 guntas). An additional extent of 965 acres is expected to come under cultivation by allowing water up to 46th mile.

The scheme of shifting villages as an anti-malarial measure is under progress and the Health Department is taking necessary measures to combat the prevalence of malaria.

(v) *Anianapur Reservoir (Shimoga District).*—An extent of 10,922 acres and 16 guntas was brought under irrigation during the year as against 9,962 acres and 26 guntas in the preceding year. An additional extent of 2,650 acres will come under irrigation by the extension of the Right Bank Channel beyond Begur, which work is in progress. The condition of the crops in the Channel area was better during the year than in the previous year.

7. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue.*—The demand under Land Revenue including Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year was Rs. 1,46,2[illegible],649 (Rs. 1,45,30,502) and a sum of Rs. 1,32,88,686 (Rs. 1,29,93,152) was collected excluding Rs. 1,83,656 (Rs. 3,41,005) which was remitted or written off as irrecoverable. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 11,48,307 (11,96,345). The percentage of actual collection to net recoverable demand was 92·5 (91·5) which cannot be said to be satisfactory particularly at a time when prices were ruling high. These arrears were the heaviest as in previous year, in the Tumkur District.

There was a net increase in Demand under Land Revenue and Land Revenue Miscellaneous during the year by Rs. 90,532 and Rs. 1,40,093, respectively.

8. *Coercive Processes.*—The number of processes of all kinds served during the year was 94,311 (1,13,097) and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 10,01,730 (Rs. 12,76,078).

9. *Loans and Advances.*—Out of a total amount of Rs. 3,45,500 provided in the budget for grant of Land Improvement, Taccavi and Fruit Culture loans, a sum of Rs. 1,0[illegible],800 was actually disbursed during the year.

(i) *Taccavi Loans.*—There were 861 applications for Taccavi loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,97,635, 482 applications involving Rs. 88,305 were sanctioned and excluding those rejected, there remained 81 applications for a sum of Rs. 18,675 at the end of the year.

Out of a sum of Rs. 1,87,148-0-10 that fell due towards instalments, Rs. 86,736-3-4 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,00,411-3-6. The percentage of collection to demand was 49·7 (42·56). The arrears are very heavy and efforts should be made to recover all the recoverable arrears.

(ii) *Land Improvement Loans.*—Out of 206 applications for Rs. 63,850, 92 applications for a sum of Rs. 16,150 were sanctioned during the year, leaving 26 applications for Rs. 10,800 at the close of the year.

Against a sum of Rs. 1,26,993-6-10 that was due towards instalments, Rs. 89,895-5-1 was actually recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,07,098-1-9 at the end of the year. Better exertions in the recovery of the arrears should have been shown particularly at a time when the raiyat population were comparatively well off.

(iii) *Loans to Coffee Planters.*—The special scheme for grant of loans to Coffee Planters was continued during the year. Out of a provision of Rs. 35,000 allotted for the purpose, a total sum of Rs. 15,593-5-0 was actually disbursed.

10. *Takrar Takthas.*—There were 43,677 (46,335) cases for disposal, of which 35,2[illegible]4 (37,889) were disposed of leaving 8,473 (8,446) at the end of the year. The pendency is very heavy in Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya, being 2,393, 1,713, 1,527, respectively. The percentage of disposals was highest in Shimoga District and lowest in Bangalore District, *viz.*, 97 and 61.

11. *Execution of Co-operative Decrees.*—There were 5,826 decrees involving Rs. 8,43,627-1-9 for execution during the year. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven decrees were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 3,33,528 was recovered. There were 3,329 decrees for an aggregate amount of Rs. 5,10,098-15-10 pending at the end of the year. The pendency was heaviest in Bangalore District being 1,202 for Rs. 1,72,770. The arrears continue to be heavy. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite his proposals for reducing the arrears.

12. *Tanks.*—Eighty-eight major tanks and 117 minor tanks were restored during the year. Three hundred and thirty-two major and 1,351 minor tanks were reported to be in urgent need of repairs. The special Range formed for expediting restoration of minor tanks in Thirthahalli Taluk was continued during the year and 30 tanks were restored at a total cost of Rs. 93,783. The formation of a similar Range for the Taluks of Shikarpur and Sorab was sanctioned during the year. It is hoped that, as already observed, the work of restoration of tanks will receive better attention at the hands of the Public Works Department authorities and special measures devised for speeding up the restoration of a larger number of tanks.

13. *Record of Rights.*—The introduction of the Records of Rights Scheme into the Yelandur Jahgir during the year under report completes the extension of the scheme to all the taluks and sub-taluks in the State. The scheme has reached the maintenance stage in all taluks and sub-taluks except in, Heggaddevankote, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Yelandur Jahgir, Krishnarajapet, Kankanhalli, Hoskote and Devanhalli.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 50,90,714 under Record of Rights fees, a sum of Rs. 41,53,281 was collected during the year, leaving Rs. 9,43,433 at the end of the year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 9,82,915 booked under Mutation fee, a sum of Rs. 6,96,090 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,97,327 at the end of the year. The total expenditure incurred till the end of the year on the Record of Rights Scheme was Rs. 14,09,002-12-0.

14. *Debt Conciliation Scheme.*—The scheme has been in force in 29 taluks and the personnel of the Boards were reconstituded during the year. Due to improved economic condition as a result of high prices for agricultural produce, the beneficial provisions of the Debt Conciliation Boards Act

were not freely availed of by the raiyats. The question of the future policy to be adopted in regard to the continuance of the scheme is under examination.

15. *Amelioration of Depressed Classes.*—The question of amelioration of the condition of depressed classes continued to receive the attention of the department. In addition to nine special officers for depressed classes, a special Organiser for attending to the needs of the Banajara people in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts was appointed with Headquarters at Shimoga. On the suggestion of the Central Depressed Class Committee, a special scheme for amelioration of the depressed classes under several objects was initiated with an allotment of Rs. 75,000 for the year, which has been raised to Rs. 2 lakhs for 1945-46.

Separate village extensions for Adikarnatakas are being formed where necessary and possible. The Village Panchayets are being encouraged to contribute liberally from their funds for the acquisition of lands for this purpose.

In 1,998 villages, separate drinking water wells for depressed classes were provided up to the end of June 1945.

16. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Revenue Commissioner toured for 103 days and inspected besides 20 Muzrai Institutions, all the District Offices, 10 Sub-Division Offices and 18 Taluk Offices. All the Deputy Commissioners toured for the required number of days. The Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Shimoga toured for the largest number of days, *viz.*, 187 days, while the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, toured the least number of days, *viz.*, 134. The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts inspected the largest number of villages, *viz.*, 773 and 555, respectively, and the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, the least, *viz.*, 130. The inspection of interior villages certainly admits of improvement. All the Sub-Division Officers toured for the prescribed minimum days. The number of villages (road side and interior) inspected by the Sub-Division Officer, Chikballapur, was the largest being 1,395 while the least number, *viz.*, 190 was inspected by the Sub-Division Officer, Mandya.

The working of the department during the year was generally satisfactory.

J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy*

Reviews the Administration Report of the Department of Sericulture for 1944-45.

READ—

Report on the working of the Sericultural Department during the year 1944-45, from the Superintendent of Sericulture, with his letter No. 255, dated 8th December 1945.

ORDER NO. D. 6627-39—SERI. 140-45-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1946.

1. Recorded.

2. *Market Condition of Silk Industry.*—The price of standard quality cocoons yielding a renditta of 18·1 was fixed at Re. 1-1-0 a lb. during June 1944. This price was revised from time to time on the basis of the cost of living index and it was raised to Re. 1-2-9 per lb. during June 1945.

3. *Expansion of Mulberry Cultivation.*—The area under mulberry in the State stood at nearly 71,000 acres during the year 1944-45. Expansion of area under mulberry had to be regulated to ensure that the area under the staple food crops is not reduced. Groundnut-cake powder became popular as manure and arrangements were made to supply this powder to the sericulturists.

4. *Research Experiments and Propaganda.*—The Harijan sericultural colonies at Chikammanagudde, Channapatna Taluk, Alakere, Bilidevalaya and Hasige Kavalu did good work and supplied good Mysore race seed cocoons and disease-free layings. The mulberry gardens in these colonies were maintained in good condition. Seed campaign work was newly started in Kestur area, Maddur Taluk, during the year with a view to coping with the increasing demand for Mysore seed cocoons.

Mysore seed cocoons were taken up for use in Kollegal area of the Madras Presidency. Silk worm eggs of pure univoltine and bivoltine continued to be reared, yielding good results. To ensure good supply of hill reared races of these varieties, it is proposed to start a hill station on the K. R. Hills, Tarikere Taluk.

Sericultural education received good attention. Among the students under training in the Government Central Farms at the end of the year under report, one came from Nepal and another from Ceylon. Intensive work was done in the Sericultural villages of the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur.

The Silk Conditioning and Testing House at Channapatna.—The building for silk conditioning and testing house was nearly completed at Channapatna. All the filature raw silk supplied to the Government of India by the Filatures was tested in the Silk Testing Section of the House.

Special Features during the year under Report.—(*a*) The scheme of the filature expansion which was undertaken at the instance of the Government of India continued during the year.

(*b*) The control orders, *viz.*, the Mysore Cocoon Control Order of 1943 and the Mysore Silk Control Order of 1943 continued to operate and the former helped in steadying the prices of reeling cocoons. Under the scheme of distribution of the surplus realised from the sale of silk in auctions under the Silk Control Order, the rearers who sold their cocoons through the Government cocoon markets received from about three annas to about six annas and nine pies a pound in addition to the basic price.

J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Rev. Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for opening of New Range Offices in connection with the enforcement of compulsory Attendance Scheme during the year 1945-46.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 415 26—Edn. 139 44-2, dated 28th July 1945, passing orders on the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, to implement the provisions of the Scheme of Compulsory Attendance under the Elementary Education Amendment Act, 1944, the proposals being given effect to from the school-year 1945-46, beginning with one taluk in each district, as detailed below during the year :—

1.	Bangalore North Taluk.	6.	Shimoga Taluk.
2.	Mandya ,,	7.	Chitaldrug ,,
3.	Mysore ,,	8.	Tumkur ,,
4.	Hassan ,,	9.	Kolar ,,
5.	Chikmagalur ,,		

2. Letter No. P4. 839-35—44-45, dated 30th November 1945, from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, regarding the extra cost required for starting 30 additional Range Offices for the enforcement of Compulsory Attendance Scheme during the current year (1945-46) and the jurisdiction of the Assistant Inspectors in charge of them.

ORDER NO. E. 4921-32—EDN. 103-45-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1946.

The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore states that a recurring cost of only Rs. 43,200 per annum has been sanctioned in the Government Order read above, on the basis of the appointment of 30 Assistant Inspectors of Education at an average cost of Rs. 60 each per mensem and their staff, peons and committees at Rs. 60 per mensem, although the actual cost required in respect of all these, except the committees, as per standard scales detailed in the two statements numbers 1 and 2 appended hereto would be Rs. 72,294 per annum recurring and Rs. 24,600 per annum non-recurring for equipment and transmission of records. It is stated that a sum of Rs. 9,720 per annum, as detailed in Statement No. 3, would also be required for payment of contingent grant to 1,584 Village Panchayets in the nine taluks at annas 8 per mensem per Village Panchayet and to nine municipalities in these nine taluks at Rs. 2 per mensem per municipality. The extra provision required over and above that sanctioned in the Government Order read above is Rs. 38,814 per annum recurring and Rs. 24,600 non-recurring, as detailed below. The Director requests sanction for this extra provision in connection with the formation of 30 Additional ranges—27 Kannada and 3 Urdu—as shown in the Statements A and B, the cost during the current year being met out of the probable savings in the departmental budget and necessary